

PLYMOUTH WEEKLY DEMOCRAT,  
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## Business Directory.

**Marshall County, Ind.**  
Auditor—AUSTIN FULLER.  
Clerk—HEZEKIAH R. PERSHING.  
Treasurer—NATHAN OGLESBEE.  
Recorder—O. M. BARNARD.  
Recorder—THOMAS K. HOUGHTON.

**ATTORNEYS AT LAW**  
**COBBIN & OSBORN**  
Attorneys at Law, Office in Bank Building, Plymouth, Indiana.

**LEANDER GROVER.**  
Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Knox, Stark County, Ind., will practice in the several counties of this judicial circuit, and attend promptly to the payment of taxes, and collections of claims.

**REEVE & CAPRON.**  
Attorneys and Notaries, Plymouth, Marshall County, Ind. Practice in all the courts of this State, and in the Federal Court at Chicago, Ill., and in the Supreme Court of the United States. Also, in the several counties of this judicial circuit, and attend promptly to the payment of taxes, and collections of claims.

**A. W. PORTER.**  
Attorney at Law, Notary Public, and Real Estate Agent, Plymouth, Ind. Office in Bank Building, Plymouth, Ind. Collections, Tax paying, and examination of Titles, promptly attended to.

**JOHN S. BENDER.**  
Attorney at Law and Real Estate Agent, Knox, Stark County, Ind. Collections, Tax paying, and examination of Titles, promptly attended to.

**ISADORE WELTZ.**  
German Physician, Corbin, Black, over S. & M. Becker's Clothing Store, Plymouth, Ind. n3017

**DR. O. BAIRD.**  
GRADUATE OF JEFFERSON MEDICAL COL. PA.  
Residence and Office near Shill's Mill.

**DR. T. A. BORTON.**  
Physician and Surgeon, Office over Perkins & Co's Drug Store, in Dr. A. O. Borton's Dental Room, Michigan street, east side, corner of Evans, where he may be consulted during office hours.

**J. J. VINA L.**  
Homeopathic Physician. Particular attention paid to chronic, nervous, and chronic diseases of women, and diseases of children. Office over C. Palmer's store, corner Michigan and Lawrence streets, where he may be consulted at all hours.

**DR. J. T. CHALMERS.**  
From Baltimore, will practice medicine, surgery and obstetrics. Permanently located in Taylor City, Marshall County, Ind. Office one door south of Cushman & Biss's Store.

**HOTELS.**  
**EDWARDS' HOUSE.**  
Plymouth, Ind. W. C. Edwards, Proprietor.

**GAMER'S EXCHANGE.**  
A. Gammer, Proprietor, situated at the junction of the P. & W. R. R. and P. & C. R. R. Plymouth, Ind. Dealers in all kinds of day and evening dresses, and all kinds of goods.

**FARMER'S HOTEL.**  
La Porte street, near the Depot, Plymouth, Ind. Good food, low bills, and every attention paid to render the stay of all who patronize the Farm House agreeable. Good and convenient riding for those having horses.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
**J. M. KLINGER.**  
Proprietor of "Buckeye Livery," opposite Edwards' House, Plymouth, Ind. n3717

**H. PIERCE.**  
Dealer in ready-made clothing, cloths of all kinds, and manufactures to order everything in his line, store under Edwards' Hotel, Plymouth, Ind.

**KOONTZ & SACK.**  
General dealer in all kinds of family groceries, provisions, queensware, etc. Laporte street, Plymouth, Ind.

**H. B. DICKSON & Co.**  
Dealer in hardware of every description, also stoves, tin, sheet-iron, and copper ware.

**E. SHOOK.**  
Merchant tailor, one door west of H. Pierce's clothing store, Plymouth, Ind.

**MICHAEL GINZ.**  
Barber and hair dresser, (one door south of H. B. Dicksen's), Plymouth, Ind. Everything in the above business attended to by me in the best style.

**C. L. HILL.**  
Dealer in books and stationery, wall and window paper, all kinds of musical instruments; also manufactures blank books etc. Ft. Wayne.

**JOHN M. SHOEMAKER.**  
Dealer in watches, clocks and jewelry, Plymouth, Ind. Keeps constantly on hand clocks, watches, breast pins, ear rings, finger rings, lockets, etc. Clocks and watches, etc., repaired in the best manner possible.

**D. McWILLIAMS.**  
Dealer in staple and fancy dry goods, groceries etc., west side Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

**G. BLAIN & Co.**  
Druggists and confectioners, west side of Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

**S. & M. BECKER.**  
Dealers in staple and fancy dry goods and groceries, west side Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

**RICE & SMITH.**  
Dealers in staple and fancy dry goods, family groceries etc., one door south of the Edwards' house, Plymouth, Ind.

**ADOLPH MYER.**  
Dealer in watches, clocks, jewelry and notions east side, Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

**J. BROWNE.**  
Dealer in dry goods of all kinds, groceries, wares etc., Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

**C. HASLINGER & BROS.**  
Manufacturers of wagons, carriages etc. Blacksmithing, painting and graining done to order. See column.

**T. A. LEMON.**  
Dealer in drugs, medicines, notions, literary magazines, papers, etc., north side Laporte street, Plymouth, Ind.

**H. PAUL.**  
Dealer in boots and shoes, manufactures all kinds of home work in his line, Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

**T. McDONALD.**  
Real estate agent and notary public, office in Dickson's hardware store, Plymouth, Ind. Draws deeds, mortgages, bonds, and agreements, sells lands, examines titles and furnishes abstracts of the same, pays taxes and redemptions sold for taxes.

# The Plymouth Weekly Democrat.

VOL. 21

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1861.

NO. 3

## BUCKEYE LIVERY.

OPPOSITE THE EDWARDS' HOUSE,  
Plymouth, Indiana.  
J. M. KLINGER, Proprietor.

The proprietor having erected large and convenient stables, and supplied them with an entire new stock of Horses, Buggies, Carriages &c., is now prepared to accommodate those who wish to hire.

Persons reaching this place on any of the Railroad Trains, and desiring to go by Carriage Conveyance, can be accommodated with or without a driver.

Having surveyed in this County, we are well acquainted with all the Lands, Routes, Distances, &c. via 2917

**BE SURE YOU'RE RIGHT  
AND THEN GO AHEAD!**

I am now receiving an assortment of goods that will compare favorably with any Stock I have ever seen. It is not necessary to enquire upon the subject of honest dealing &c., as this is a matter of course, in a well regulated establishment. Bystatic attention to business, I hope to receive my share of your patronage.

**ADOLPH MYERS.**  
Respectfully,  
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, repaired by good workman, in the most approved manner. n3817

**N. E. R. Shook,**  
Respectfully,  
Hoping to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is in receipt of a

**SPLendid  
COMPLETE STOCK  
OF  
MERCHANT-TAILORS' GOODS**

Comprising Fine Cloths, Beaver for the Business and Over Coats, a well selected assortment of Plain and Fancy Cassimeres of foreign and Domestic fabric, and a choice lot of

**VESTINGS,**  
such as Plush, Velvet, Marselles, Grenadines, etc., together with superior and suitable trimmings, all of which I am prepared to make up according to order, on short notice and at reasonable prices.

Grateful for the former liberal patronage heretofore given me, it will be my study to merit and continue the same. I am also agent for

**Young's Family Sizing Machine.**  
Which I will sell cheap and give instruction gratis. August 30, 1860.—n3217 E. R. SHOOK.

**Wm. H. Brooks, Jr.,**  
(Successor to Charles L. Hill.)  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**BOOKS, STATIONERY,  
Law and Medical Books.**

**Sheet Music and Musical Instruments.**  
**WALL, WINDOW AND CEILING PAPER**  
**FORT WAYNE, Ind.**

Also Manufacturer of BLANK BOOKS of every description.  
Binding neatly executed. n3717

**NEW FIRM.**  
**MORSE & KIDWELL, JOHN GARDNER**  
Having formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

**WAGON  
AND BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.**  
And having purchased the stand formerly occupied by E. S. & A. P. Elliot, in South Plymouth, Ind., respectfully inform the public that they are now in

**Full blast,**  
Prepared to receive orders and execute all work in their line in the best and most satisfactory manner, on short notice and reasonable terms. As they will give their personal attention to the business, they hope to deserve and receive a liberal share of the patronage of the citizens of Marshall county.

**HORSES AND OXEN.**  
Kidwell & Gardner.  
n3617

**WOLF CREEK  
FLOURING MILL.**  
THE above named mill, six miles south of Plymouth, is now doing excellent

**CUSTOM AND MERCHANT WORK.**  
The proprietors spare no pains to give satisfaction and intend keeping his mill in a condition to do

**Very Best of Work,**  
and he feels confident that he will not fail to satisfy all who may favor him with their patronage.

Flour, Meal, Bran, &c., kept constantly on hand and will be sold at the lowest living prices.

He respectfully solicits patronage from the citizens of Marshall and adjoining counties.

**MICHAEL ZEHNER.**  
Plymouth, Aug. 23, 1860. n3117

**THE  
Wheeler and Wilson  
SEWING MACHINE.**

Having secured the agency of this celebrated Sewing Machine, I take pleasure in recommending it to my friends, and all those who want a first-class machine. Its particular advantages I will not here attempt to enumerate, as it is known to be one of the most popular machines now in use.

While it is equal to any for heavy manufacturing purposes, it is superior to all others for fine work—such as Shirt-Bosoms, Ladies wear, &c., &c.

It has the advantage over the double lock stitch on account of its great saving of thread—making a neater stitch, and one that will not unravel.

## Ralph Farnham's Last Dream.

(From Harper's Weekly.)  
In the midst of his children's children, by the home fire's cheerful blaze.

An old man sat in an easy chair, dreaming of by-gone days;  
Dreaming of wearisome marches, by flood, morass, and wood.

Where many a faint heart fainted with hunger and thirst and cold—  
Dreaming of midnight watches in the dreary, drizzling rain.

And the hum of his comrades' voices, that he should never hear again;  
Of the mouldering fires of the bivouac, the sentinel's measured tread,

The smoke and the roar of the battle, and the faces of the dead—  
Of the fair young son of his neighbor, who fought and fell by his side.

And the sacred message he gave him to his girl when he died.  
He saw the face of the maiden grow as cold as death and as pale.

As he sat by her father's hearth-stone and told her the cruel tale.

"Ay, say!" in his sleep he murmured, "she was fair and she was brave,  
But she faded away like a blossom, and we made him a soldier's grave."

But we routed the British legions, and sent them over the sea,  
For the God of battles has helped us, and our native land was free.

My son, I have been dreaming a dream that gave me pain;  
I thought I was young, and a soldier, fighting for freedom again;

I saw the tents and banners, and the shining ranks of the free,  
And the crimson tracks our poor recruits left on the frozen snow.

But it is true, this rumor, or only an idle tale—  
Do you talk of dissolving the Union?—Ah, well, may your cheek grow pale.

And well may an old man tremble, and his heart beat faint and low,  
When we think of the price it cost us some four score years ago!

I have watched its growing greatness through a life of many years,  
But I never forgot its blessings were purchased with blood and tears.

I never forgot the privations of fourscore years ago,  
When the naked feet of our poor recruits left crimson tracks on the snow.

I never forgot the faces, and I seem to see them still,  
Who looked straight into the face of death at the battle of Bunker Hill.

And so the Home of Marion is the first to break the band  
That bound the beautiful sisterhood of our beloved land.

The children of the heroes around whose memory clings  
The glory of King's Mountain, Cowpens, and Eutaw Springs!

I saw our blessed banner, white with white and crimson stars,  
When first South Carolina was one of the thirteen stars;

And if ever that constellation is marred or rent in twain,  
It would blast the sight of those poor eyes to see its folds again.

If God has forsaken our country, the only boon I crave  
Is that he will delay its ruin 'till I have gone down to the grave;

For I could not breathe with traitors, nor turn my face to the sun,  
Nor dwell in the land of the living, when the States are no longer one."

"ONE OF THEM CORNERED."  
Under the above caption Old Mattingly, in his last week's issue, took a quotation from the Indianapolis Journal, of the first inst., (which we will hereafter copy in this article,) and made remarks thereupon characteristic of the man. He speaks of Mr. Packard as a coward, and then speaks of him privately in a most contemptible manner, and speaks in ironical terms of Mr. Packard's talents and honor. If Mr. Packard is so contemptible why is it that Mattingly has ever devoted so much space and attention to him? and if he has no talent, why is it that his speech in particular and his remarks in general, trouble the Indianapolis Journal, Cincinnati Gazette and other Black Republican papers so much? If he were the only they attempt making him appear, they are all making great fools of themselves by devoting so much attention to him.

The truth in the case is apparent—His remarks are of a character that trouble these corporations, and they are seeking to destroy the influence of them by lies and misrepresentations, and Mattingly by falsifying and misrepresenting him privately. It grinds the old villager awfully because he could not defeat Mr. Packard's election by the vast number of falsehoods he published concerning him during the late campaign, as he was the target at which the old gentleman fired his lying quibbles during the entire canvass. Unfortunately for the old gentleman, his piece is of the smooth-bore kind with the barrel badly bent and has a powerful back action' and actually 'floored' him the last charges he fired at Mr. Packard just before the election.

Having somewhat recovered from the shock he received at the news of Packard's election, and the Journal and Gazette having opened their light battery upon our Representative, Mattingly has swabbed out his old rusty barrel, picked the old flint and has resolved to shoot again, at the risk of being 'floored' as heretofore.

Where Mr. Packard is known he has a score of friends to Mattingly's 'hazy one,'

and therefore, every time he speaks disrespectfully of Mr. Packard, he only sinks himself lower in the estimation of the decent portion of this community.

Not for the purpose of refuting what Mattingly has said, but the articles quoted by him from the Journal and Gazette, we insert the following extracts and quotations, which will show matters in their true light. The extract from the proceedings of the legislature of the third inst., will explain itself as to what gave rise to the controversy and what caused the high words to pass. We take it from the State Sentinel of the fourth inst., which gave the proceedings of the day previous:

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION.**  
Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I delivered before this body what were my deliberate views of the state of the country. I said nothing in that speech, that I would take back—not a sentence—not a syllable of a sentence. That speech, or the substance of it, will be published. I am willing my record shall go out—I am willing to abide by what I have said.

After I had closed my remarks—(it seems they had raised something of a flutter on the other side)—quite a number of Republicans came around me here asking me various questions. I replied, that in my speech I had expressed my sentiments, and if they could find anything wrong in that, they could take it and make the most of it. I made no other answer to the questions propounded to me. I only said that I regarded coercion as civil war, and compromise and conciliation as the only means of obviating the ruin of this divided country; and that so long as I had power to raise my arm, I would stand up and oppose any and every effort for coercion, because I believed it would be destructive to our entire country. Now, sir, I see, in the Indianapolis Journal of this morning, a squib fired at me, purporting to come from a member of this House. I will send it up to be read:

The Clerk read the following:  
**ONE OF THEM CORNERED.**  
February 1, 1861.

Ed. JOURNAL.—To day, after the Hon. Mr. Packard had finished his speech in the House of Representatives, I went to him and propounded the following question: "If war will and must come, between the North and the South, on which side will you be found? After some hesitation he answered: 'On the side of the South.' The answer was given in the presence of several gentlemen.

[The above statement comes to us authorized by the name of a good and true man, and a member of the House. It is unquestionably true, and shows that we said no more than facts will prove when we declared that 'all the traitors were in the Gulf States.' Such a man has no business in the Legislature of a State he avows his readiness to oppose by force.—Ed. Journal.]

Mr. Packard. I would just say, Mr. Speaker—

The Speaker. The chair is unable to see exactly a question of privilege in that.

Mr. Packard. It is an attack on me.

Mr. Feagler. Mr. Speaker, I say to the gentleman, I am the man responsible for that.

Mr. Packard. I say I have answered a question—none that were asked me. And I now denounce the author of that statement as a black-hearted liar, infamous scoundrel and coward.

The Speaker appealed to the House to preserve order.

Mr. Feagler (amidst various calls to order.) That matter I can testify to prove, sir. I went round and put the question to you, and you stated, after a hesitation, if war came you would be on the side of the South.

The Speaker. The House will come to order.

Mr. Feagler. I hurl the lie back, and I say to the gentleman—

Mr. Speaker. Gentleman, the Chair expects the House to keep order. If this is to be made the arena for the settlement of private quarrels and resentments of members against members, the sooner we go home the better. I hope the House will manifest a sufficient sense of its dignity to censure members guilty of such violation of the rules. Since the announcement of yesterday, members coming in and indulging in such gross contempt of the House, should be punished by the House.

Mr. Edson. When a member is grossly misrepresented and insulted in a newspaper, has he not a right to take notice of it in his place.

The Speaker. The proper source is to go to the editor, demand the author, and settle all private quarrels outside of the House.

This is the way Mr. Packard was cornered and this is the kind of language that the 'Hon.' Mr. Feagler let go unresented, only playing booty by calling Packard the same, and then 'cornered down,' and that was the last of it. He is a fair specimen of the chivalrous Republicans in the Legislature, who are going to coerce the South into submission.

THE CHIVALRY IN A BRIGHTER ATTITUDE.—The Sentinel of the 5th inst., under this heading, has the following concerning the nerve and pulch of the Republican members of both Houses, which from reading the proceedings of those bodies, we are positive is an entirely correct unprejudiced and fair statement of the way they have backed down, and shows how their courage has oozed out their fingers ends. Here is what the Sentinel says of these Republican blustering:

The State Journal has succeeded admirably in getting its party friends in the Legislature in a tight fix. It puffed up their fighting qualities to such an extent that it succeeded in getting them to believe that they were really the Glendowers of the country—

"At whose nativity  
The front of heaven was full of fiery shapes,  
Of burning crests; and at whose birth,  
The frame and huge foundation of the arch  
Shook like a coward."

Brim full of valor and chivalry, they became so insulting that in the words of Mr. Prosser, forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and a little wholesome rebuke became a necessity. This was administered in the Senate to Mr. Wagner by Mr. Cobb, and Mr. Mellet by Mr. Ray.

In the House, Messrs. Prosser and Hoffman did the job for Messrs. Sherman, Frazer and Moody, and yesterday Mr. Packard felt called upon to administer a gentle purgative to Mr. Feagler. This last scene was really amusing, and aptly illustrates the "chivalry" of Black Republicanism.

Mr. Feagler had published an anonymous card in the Journal reflecting upon Mr. Packard, who brought the matter before the House, when Feagler acknowledged the authorship and the following scene took place.

Mr. Packard.—"I now denounce the author of that statement as a black-hearted liar, and an infamous scoundrel and coward!"

Mr. Feagler.—"You are another! I say you lie back!"

Shades of departed chivalry! Are these the 'mighty warriors' who are to subjugate the South? Are these to be the Brigadier Generals and Colonels under Senator Anthony's new Militia bill, who are to lead the Northern army to the conquest of the Southern Confederacy?

These 'chivalrous' gentlemen may thank the editor of the State Journal for the present ridiculous attitude. Feb. 5th

Listen to Jefferson.

The Boston Post says we cannot conceive how humane men can view in any other light than that of utter horror, the talk, thank God, only yet heard among the Abolitionists, about coercing sovereign States and refusing what is termed 'backing down,' which means a denial of any concession on the part of the Republicans.

This is the tone of the New York Tribune and the fanatical spirit shows itself here in the war talk in our Senate. What have the fifteen slave States done, worthy of war for about a century or since? On the aggressions of Great Britain the original States stood shoulder to shoulder with Massachusetts in a common cause. Have they, in the smallest degree, attempted to come here and war upon our domestic institutions? Have they fallen short of their Constitutional duties? What have they done, as States, but benefited us? Do we not owe it to the magnificent present, as well as to the memories of the past, to re-examine our position and see if, as to the point of constitutional right, we be not in the wrong, before we enter on the terrible field of war? It is a solemn truth that these fifteen slave States ask but the rights which the Constitution guaranteed to them, and which from 1790 to 1820 were recognized as theirs in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial branches of the government; and as such are protected by the general government and enjoyed by the citizens of these States. Place of policy, as was laid down at Chicago, be attempted to be applied to the Territory of Louisiana, as the Republicans now propose to apply, there would have been then a revolution? No one, surely. No such unconstitutional creed was then broached, and slaveholders, with their property, went freely into that Territory. What said Jefferson to John Holmes, of Maine, when the proposition of 1820 was made to depart from this policy? Here it is of the date of 1820:—

"Of one thing I am certain, that as the passage of slaves from one State to another, being who would not be so, without it, so their diffusion over a greater surface would make them individually happier, and proportionally facilitate the accomplishment of their emancipation, by dividing the burden on a greater number of coadjutors. An abundance, too, from this act of power, would remove the jealousy excited by the unrelenting Congress to regulate the conditions of men composing a State. This certainly is the exclusive right of every State which nothing in the Constitution has taken from them and given to the general government. Could Congress, for example, say that the non-free men of Connecticut shall be free men, or that they shall not emigrate into any other State?"

I regret that I am too old to die in the belief that the useless sacrifices of themselves by the generation of 1776, to acquire self government and happiness to their country, is to be thrown away by the unwise and unorthodox passions of their sons, and that my only consolation is to be that I live not to weep over it. If they would but dispassionately weigh the blessings they will throw away, against an abstract principle more likely to be effected by union than secession, they would pause before they would perpetrate this act of suicide on themselves, and of treason against the hopes of the world. To yourself, as the faithful advocate of the Union, I tender the offering of my high esteem and respect."

A GRAVE JOKE.—Some wag took a drunken fellow, placed him in a coffin, with the lid so that he could raise it, placed it in a graveyard, and waited to see the effect. After a short time the fumes of the liquor left him, and his position being rather uncomfortable, he sat upright, and after looking around; exclaimed, "Wal, I am the first that's ris' or else I am confoundedly belated."

## Educated Women.

There is no sight so truly pitiable as that afforded by a rising family of children under the guardianship of an ignorant mother.

We would wish to be understood by the use of the term ignorance, as wishing to convey the picture of a mother whose maiden days were devoted to the acquirement of fashionable accomplishments, to the exclusion of solid mental culture and acquirements. The woman who reigns the queen of the ball room is very seldom found capable of being governess of her own children; and the time spent at soiree and routs will be bitterly regretted when age brings experience and consequent remorse for the evil she has inflicted, and her incapacity to discharge properly the interesting and important duties of her station, when it was her natural duty to be at once an instructor and example.

The maiden who casts aside her book for the coiffure, will never win the love and esteem of a sensible man; and should he select a partner for life among her partners in the dance, she will find, when it is too late, that her choice has been an unfortunate one as the place where she first attracted his notice was injudicious. We look with pain upon that young wife who enters upon her second era with her fashionable ideas of society. Her first era has been devoted to the attainment of certain rules and systems scarcely pardonable in the girl, certainly censurable in the wife, and criminal in the mother.

The following remarks by Hannah Moore so forcibly express our views on the subject, that we give them in lieu of anything further from ourself:

"When a man of sense comes to marry, it is a companion whom he wants, not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint and play, sing and dance; it is a being who can comfort and counsel him; one who can reason and reflect; and feel and judge, discourse and discriminate; one who can assist him in his affairs, lighten his sorrows, purify his joys, strengthen his principles, and educate his children. Such is the woman who is fit for a mother and mistress of a family. A woman of the former description may occasionally figure in the drawing room, and attract the admiration of the company; but she is entirely unfit for a helpmate for man, or to train up a child in the way he should go."

ALABAMA AGAINST THE RE-OPENING OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—In the Alabama State Convention, on the 29th ult., the following preamble and resolution were adopted almost unanimously:

Whereas, the people of Alabama are opposed, on the ground of public policy, to the re-opening of the African slave trade, therefore

Be it resolved, by the people of Alabama in Convention assembled, That it is the will of the people of Alabama that the delegates to the Southern Convention to meet in the city of Montgomery on the 4th day of February next, to form a Southern Republic, be and they are hereby instructed to insist on the enactment by said Convention of such restrictions as will effectually prevent the re-opening of the African slave trade.

We have already noted the fact that the Mississippi convention, not less decisively took the same position. Thus two of the cotton States, which are most deeply interested in the perpetuity and prosperous extension of the institution of African slavery, have pronounced in unmistakable terms against the re-opening of the traffic in slaves.

A VERDANT REPUBLICAN.—The following anecdote was related to us as having actually transpired in Vigo Co., a few days ago: A Democrat and Republican were talking over the present distracted state of public affairs, and of the causes which produced it, when the former alleged that one of the causes was the enactment by the Legislatures of certain free States of what is known as 'Personal Liberty Bills,' which renders the recovery of fugitive slaves when found within these States, almost impossible. This Republican denied, and challenged the Democrat to name one that had enacted any such laws. The latter said that Wisconsin, and all the New England States had done so. "Well," says the Republican, "I don't know what Wisconsin and Michigan have done; and as for the New England States, we have nothing to do with them, they belong to Old England!"

The richness of the joke is increased amazingly from the fact of his being a man of some reading, and who claims to be well informed, particularly on politics.

SHARP TRICK.—A merchant in New York recently found in his stock a large quantity of short linen wrappers, so short that it was impossible to find purchasers for them. He set his wits to work how to get rid of them, and hit upon a plan. He sent a stringer to a certain retail store, with instructions to inquire for short linen wrappers. The dealer could not supply him, and the stranger inquired where he could find the article. Next day another stranger was dispatched on the same mission, and the next day another, and so on, until the retail dealer became convinced that there was an extraordinary demand for short linen wrappers, and began to look about to find a supply. He did not succeed until he came to the establishment of the merchant first mentioned, where he bought the entire lot. It is hardly necessary to add, that there has been no demand for the article since.

CORN EMPLOYED AS FUEL.—On certain portions of the Illinois prairie, corn being used as fuel, in lieu of coal, and found an excellent substitute. In the districts referred to, corn is twelve and a half cents per bushel and coal is fifteen to seventeen cents. Not only is the difference in price in favor of the corn, but a bushel of it gives more heat than a bushel of coal.

## ADVERTISING.

One square 220 Brevier ems or less, three weeks or less, \$2.00; each additional insertion 50 cts. Longer advertisements in proportion—less than half a square to be charged as half a square, and over half a square to be charged as a whole square. A liberal deduction will be made on advertisements inserted longer than one month. If legal advertisements must be paid for in advance, or satisfactory secured. If the above terms will be strictly adhered to every instance.

All the important ports in China are now opened to trade.